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THE CRISIS *was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y., by the Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.*

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EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

THE COVER—Among the several hundred college students to finish their academic careers with honors this past June was Miss Paula Dare Roberts, who graduated *Cum laude* from West Virginia State College.

Each year as we are busy putting together the material for our annual educational number we find ourselves being pestered by friends who want to know the English for the Latin tags with which many colleges still label their ranking students. For the benefit of those no longer familiar with their *Collier & Daniel's*, we offer the following English equivalents: *Summa cum laude*, with highest praise, or of the greatest excellence; *Magna cum laude*, with great praise; and *Cum laude*, with praise.

•

LEWIS K. MCMILLAN ("The American Negro in Higher Education," page 234) is professor of history at Wilberforce University. He is a Ph. D. from the University of Bonn, Germany, and has had wide teaching experience in many of the Negro colleges which now come under the cutting directness of his scrutiny. Dr. McMillan has written extensively for scholarly journals in his fields of history and philosophy.

•

BETTY DAVIDOW (who reviews *All About Us* at page 252) is a researcher in the legal department of the NAACP.

•

NEXT INSTALLMENT in our series on the Negro in the Broadway theatre will appear in our September number. In "Sources of Broadway," Dr. Lovell, Jr., presents a comprehensive survey of the "educational' and academic background of many of the Broadway stars.

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College and School News

CUM LAUDE *graduates of Barber-Scotia, Alethia Wilson (left) and Bertha Williams.*

Representative William L. Dawson of Illinois was speaker June 6 at the seventy-ninth annual commencement of HOWARD UNIVERSITY

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE commencement speakers June 1-2 were the Rev. Harold Bosley, minister of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist church, Baltimore, and President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Sgt. Hilton A. Phillips of Los Angeles, Calif., has had his thesis on "Organization and Administration Techniques of the Liberian National Government" accepted and certified by the council on graduate study and research of the UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

In the list of a half dozen Des Moines, Iowa, citizens awarded special certificates as being most outstanding among the graduates of IOWA UNIVERSITY during the first one hundred years of its history was A. A. Alexander ('12), for his achievements in the field of engineering; and Laurence Clifton Jones ('07), president of the Piney Woods Country Life School, Piney Woods, Mississippi.

The oldest living alumnus, and the first Negro alumnus, of the liberal arts college of the university is Attorney S. Joe Brown, of Des Moines.

Twenty-eighth annual summer session of ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE opened in June with more than 1600 registrants.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Commission of the United Nations, was one of the lecturers at the summer conference on international and domestic affairs sponsored

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in Philadelphia, Pa., by the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, principal Public School 119, New York City, was speaker June 2 at the KNOXVILLE COLLEGE commencement. President William Lloyd Imes has announced his resignation.

Commencement speaker at the AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL, AND NORMAL COLLEGE, Pine Bluff, Arkansas was Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

With Col. John W. Harrelson as commencement speaker, degrees were conferred on 38 graduates May 28 at the 80th annual commencement of ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE. Eleven of the thirteen male members of the graduating class were veterans of World War II.

Tinsley I. Spraggins, professor of history, has been informed by the Ella Lyman Cabot Trust that he will receive $1500 to make a study of the political life of the Negro in North Carolina. Professor Spraggins was formerly principal of the Culpeper Training School, Culpeper, Virginia, and junior archivist, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

Alfred A. Knopf, New York publisher, announces fall publication of a history of American Negroes, *From Slavery to Freedom*, by Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history, NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

Miss Mae B. Pullins of HAMPTON INSTITUTE has compiled a useful 28-page booklet entitled, *Selecting Your College*, a guide "to serve the veteran in attending a Negro college." The booklet sells for 50¢ a copy; but where more than 10 copies are ordered, for 40¢.

Rev. Tollie LeRoy Caution, in charge of national work with Negroes for the Episcopal church, was given the honorary degree of doctor of divinity by LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.) at a convocation held on June 2.

Eighty-fourth annual commencement of WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY was held June 12, with Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, as speaker.

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Funeral rites were held June 4 for Dr. James Aubrey Lane, 52, dean of men and professor of agriculture at Wilberforce. Born in Millersburg, Ky., Dr. Lane attended the Cincinnati public schools and was graduated from Ohio State with the doctor of veterinary medicine degree. He was the first and only Negro to serve as field veterinarian for the state of Ohio.

First prize in the 1947 state essay contest for Negro students in Ohio colleges was won by Nettie Mae Walker, a freshman from Temple, Texas. Second prize went to Nathan Walker, a freshmen and war veteran; and third prize, to Sybil Henderson, a senior in secondary education. Sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association and the Ohio tuberculosis and health association, the prizes in the contest consist of a $50 scholarship or $25 cash as first prize; $25 as second prize; and $15 as third prize.

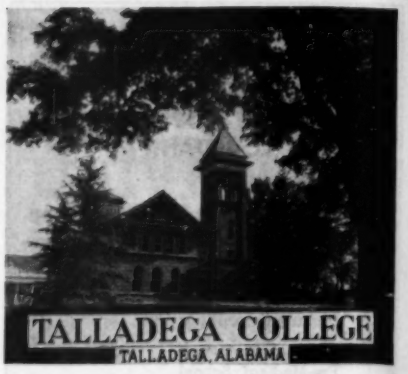
FISK UNIVERSITY summer session was held June 9 to July 18, with emphasis in work on the graduate level. The Adult Education Institute, a joint project of Fisk and Tennessee A. & I. State College, was held this year from June 30 to July 18, under the direction of Dean G. W. Gore, Jr., of Tennessee State, and Dr. George N. Reed, of Fisk.

Two university officers have been recipients of honorary degrees: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president a D. Litt. degree at the 193rd commencement exercises of Columbia university, June 3; and Dr. Alrutheus A. Taylor, dean of the college of liberal arts, a D. Litt. at the 125th anniversary commencement of Hobart and William Smith colleges, June 9.

Cecile B. Jefferson, retiring university dietician and dining hall director, was honored at the 73rd annual commencement exercises June 2, when an award of merit for her 37 years of service was conferred upon her by Mrs. William F. Gibbs, chairman of the Fisk board of trustees.

To stimulate research and creative activity among the faculty, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has established a five-year experimental research program at Fisk, it was announced recently by Dean A. A. Taylor. Small grants, not to exceed $500 each, will be given to a limited number of faculty members desirous of engaging in research or creative activity relative to their respective teaching fields. Twenty thousand of the financing fund is provided by the Carnegie Corporation and $5000 by the university.

Five university students have begun



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a special study of new vocational needs and trends for Negroes throughout the country as part of a vocational guidance project recently announced by Dr. Charles S. Johnson. They will interview Negro workers in new occupational fields, actual and potential employers of Negroes in such fields, and other persons having a knowledge of local vocational needs and trends. The five students, selected by the student body, are Goldie Gibson, senior, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joan Banks, Junior, Columbus, Ohio; Paul Bontemps, Jr., junior, Nashville; Williams Phillips, senior, Waco, Texas; and Melvin Williams, sophomore, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summer session at WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE began June 9 to run through August 16 in two terms of five weeks each. There are a special series of workshops in guidance in public schools, communication, and health education. Enrollment for the first term is 691. Among the projects planned by the division of home economics is a nursery school for the families of GIs who live in the college trailer-community.

Major General Philip B. Fleming, FWA, has approved application of the college for surplus government-owned buildings, furniture, and equipment required for the instruction of veterans under the GI bill of rights. The college is to obtain surplus structures to be converted into about 12,000 square feet of infirmary, farm-shop and automobile-shop facilities, together with necessary surplus furniture and equipment to accommodate 1800 students, of which 1000 are expected to be veterans.

Forty-five persons were enrolled in the six-week intersession of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.), which ended July 11. Intersession courses are conducted for the benefit of Missouri teachers who must return to teaching service before the close of the regular summer session.

Seventeen hundred ninety-one men and women are taking the 209 graduate and undergraduate courses offered at the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY summer school, according to an announcement of President Rufus E. Clement. This year's enrollment is an increase of approximately 300 over the figure for 1946. Nine hundred and ninety-nine are enrolled in the graduate and professional schools; 792 are in the college division. Approximately 484 of this number are veterans, and in addition there are 79 pupils in the progressive education demonstration school. The

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faculty of more than 100 includes instructors selected from Atlanta colleges and a visiting faculty from America's leading schools.

Fourteenth season of the Atlanta university summer theatre opened June 28 in Howe Memorial Hall of Spelman college. The summer theatre this year is under the direction of Dr. Anne M. Cooke, visiting professor of speech and dramatics from Howard university, who initiated the program of the summer theatre in 1934.

Faculty, alumni, and friends of the university honored Dr. Rufus E. Clement June 2 at a banquet for his ten years of service as president of the Atlanta University System. Since the beginning of the Clement administration in 1937, there have been four professional schools added to the university in social work, library service, education, and business administration. Other contributions during the decade include the beginning of rank, tenure, retirement, and sabbaticals; the beginning of the faculty housing program; the inauguration of the annual exhibitions for the encouragement of Negro artists; inauguration of charter day observance; the beginning of the quarterly *Phylon;* and development of the program of the Atlanta University Center.

Third annual Baptist Ministers Conference was held at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE July 1-4 under the direction of Dr. George D. Kelsey, director of the Morehouse college school of religion. Morehouse and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention were co-sponsors.

Rev. C. E. Griffin of Norfolk, Va., has been elected new president of the SHAW UNIVERSITY general alumni association, succeeding Dr. J. Jasper Freeman, also of Norfolk.

Dr. Joseph F. Drake, president of Alabama A. & M. College, was speaker June 2 at the forty-ninth annual commencement exercises of AGRICULTURAL & TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Degrees were awarded to 138 undergraduate and three graduate students.

President F. D. Bluford announces the following new faculty appointments: Dr. Booker T. White, to head the department of chemistry; Horace W. Carter, to head the architectural engineering department; William L. Lewis, to the teaching staff of the industrial education department; and Haywood E. Webb, Jr., instructor in engineering.

Fifteenth annual summer school opened at A. & T. with an enrollment of 1275 students, the largest in the history of the school.

Annual session of the VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE summer school for ministers was held June 23-August 1, divided into two three-week periods. The school was opened to all ministers and religious leaders regardless of denomination or educational level.

MOREHOUSE COMMENCEMENT NOTABLES—*Left to right, Rabbi Irving Reichert of Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco, who was the commencement speaker; President Benjamin Mays of Morehouse; Rev. Wade Hampton McKinney, pastor of Antioch Baptist church, Cleveland, who received the honorary degree of D.D.; Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist church, New York City, who also received an honorary D.D. degree; and President Albert W. Dent of Dillard, who received an honorary LL.D. degree.*

Seventy-seventh annual commencement address at BENEDICT COLLEGE was delivered by C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N. C., at which time degrees were conferred upon 102 graduates. Meritorious alumni awards were given to Dr. J. G. Stuart, a prominent physician of Columbus, S. C., and Alfred E. Simons, a government worker for thirty-two years in Washington, D. C. Honorary degrees were conferred upon Rev. H. H. Butler, recently elected president of Morris college; and Rev. Horatio S. Hill, director of the Baptist Educational Center, New York City.

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COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER *at Talladega, Dr. Ira DeA. Reid chats with Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of the college. Dr. Reid's subject was "Alms for Oblivion."*

Editorials

TRUMAN TO THE NAACP

THE speech of President Truman to the final session of the NAACP 38th annual conference June 29 before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington was the most comprehensive and forthright statement on the rights of minorities in a democracy, and on the duty of the government to secure and safeguard them that has ever been made by a President of the United States.

MASSACRE

ON July 11 eight Negro convicts at the Anguilla, Ga., prison camp near Brunswick were slaughtered by guards and by Warden W. G. Worthy, who gave the command to fire, and who led off by firing his pistol into the group.

The men claim they had been ordered to work in a snake-infested swamp without proper boots. They refused to go. At a coroner's inquest there was testimony that the warden was under the influence of liquor, but this was vigorously denied by Worthy. It was also testified that Worthy ordered one Willie "Pee Wee" Bell to step forth from the group of convicts because "I want to kill you." Also that Worthy had sent for a man with an automatic shotgun and that this weapon was trained on the men. With the threat to Bell, the convicts, certain that they were to be shot down in cold blood, broke for cover. On this excuse (that they were fleeing) Worthy ordered the shooting. The fact that only eight were killed was due, apparently, to the jamming of the automatic shotgun.

A grand jury quickly exonerated Warden Worthy and his guards. A letter smuggled out to the NAACP by one of the convicts says Worthy is back on the job, making death threats, and acting in such a manner that the men fear they will be shot "if they even stoop over."

When two Negro men and their wives were lined up and shot to death by a white mob of twenty men last summer near Monroe, Ga., it was hard to imagine how even Georgia could match that crime. In the Anguilla camp massacre Georgia has more than matched the Monroe lynchings. The convicts were unarmed and were in a sort of enclosure. It was like shooting fish in a barrel.

The latest word comes from Governor M. E. Thompson to the effect that since the grand jury exonerated the killers, the state does not intend to proceed further.

And America gagged at Nazi concentration camp cruelties!

SPEED—WHEN DESIRED

THE Republicans in the House passed the anti-poll tax bill July 21, five days before adjournment of Congress, by a vote of 290-112. They denied they were acting for political revenge against southern Democrats who had opposed the tax cut bill, but the suspicion remains, since the measure was literally dragged out of the hat a few scant weeks before adjournment and acted upon with the greatest haste. As late as mid-June it definitely was not on the House program of bills to be passed.

Most significant aspect of this decisive action was the demonstration of what the House leadership can do when it makes up its mind. The story is that the anti-poll tax bill was reported out of committee to the House in a session lasting *three minutes*. When the bill reached the floor under suspension of the rules Speaker Joseph W. Martin choked off all attempts at parliamentary filibustering by the Dixie Democrats, invoking rules that are seldom used. Speaker Martin rode roughshod over the opposition and drove the bill to passage.

In sharp contrast to this procedure is the House inaction on the Case anti-lynching bill, H.R. 3488. This bill has been buried in the House judiciary committee whose chairman, Rep. Earl C. Michener (R. Mich.) has flatly refused to do anything to get it moving. Rep. Michener has been quoted as saying that he did not need the votes of the supporters of anti-lynching legislation. Perhaps, not, but the GOP may need them.

FROM CONGRESS: NOTHING

NEGRO voters got little or nothing from the first session of the 80th Congress which adjourned July 26.

Nothing was done on the FEPC bill except to hold it for "further study."

Nothing was done about lynching.

Nothing was done about federal aid to education.

Nothing was done about low-cost housing and slum clearance.

Nothing was done about runaway prices.

But—the Taft-Hartley bill to weaken labor unions was passed, along with a bill permitting rent increases of 15%.

Voters should take this record and have a talk with their Congressmen and Senators at home between now and January.

A GOOD BEGINNING

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that six Negro air force trainees are at Randolph Field, Texas, receiving their instructions without segregation. This is long overdue. The Army should have started all Negroes in the air force in 1941 on a non-segregated basis since it had a special atmosphere in which to work, an atmosphere with only traces of other Army hidebound traditions, and since it was working mostly with pliable youngsters of 25 and under. But, better late than never.

Britain has just announced the end of the color bar in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy. The Army color bar is already discarded. America should do likewise. The so-called Gillem plan is not abolishing segregation in the Army, even gradually, but is perpetuating it. Let the Randolph Field training become the pattern for our entire armed forces.

The American Negro in American Higher Education

By Lewis K. McMillan

THE American people have come to expect something very specific from the American college. They expect of their college a refining influence, and the equipping of their youth with special skills, skills of the hand and of the mind. This universal expectation springs out of the functional history of American higher education. Throughout the three centuries of the existence of the American college a large proportion of its students have come from a life of crude commonality. Upon graduating they have returned to their homes still unperfected, plain, every-day shirt-sleeved open-faced Americans, and yet far different from what they were when they went away to college. At least some of the rougher corners of their rather primitive traits and manners have been smoothed over, and their tedious awkward clumsiness in doing their work has been transformed into some measure of efficient usefulness, usefulness to themselves and thus to their community.

Certainly, in his *American Dilemma*, Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish interpreter of the American way of life, has his finger on the American collective spiritual pulse when he says "that America, when compared to every other country in Western Civilization . . . has the most explicitly expressed system of general ideals in reference to human relations. This body of ideals is more widely understood and appreciated than similar ideals anywhere else." And Myrdal makes very clear what these unique American ideals are, "These ideals of the essential dignity of the human being, of the fundamental equality of all men, and of certain inalienable rights of freedom, justice, and fair opportunity . . ." The American philosophy of education generally, and higher education in particular, is clear-cut and far-reaching and represents the American national spirit at its best. The average American carries about with him in his mind and emotions the assumption (1) that the youth can through exposure to intensified formal training climb from very low levels of crudeness and relative helplessness to very high levels of refinement and mastery, (2) that all the youth of the land and not just an exceptional few possess these personal revolutionizing educational potentials, (3) that such training leads to good ends, and (4) that the community, be it the Church or other forms of philanthropy or the State, ought to bear the larger responsibility in the higher training of the nation's youth.

The American college, says this author, has gone off on the tangent of teaching teachers to teach teachers, and of promoting archaic racial, political, and economic practices. Not only does the Negro college suffer from these evils, but it suffers from others peculiar to its segregated status

But alas! the tragedy in American higher education is that the American nation has never really been challenged here and now to put into actual effect in the life of its every citizen the nation's own basic educational creed. In one generation our's could become a land of universal refinement and efficient usefulness. And America which is now dwarfed through ignorance and poverty and waseful conflict could thus become for its whole people a paradise of thorough-going spiritual and material well-being!

The most tragic figure in American higher education is the American Negro. More than any other single element in the nation's population he shares her creed, her faith in the magic of educational opportunity. He dramatizes in his very person how high and how quickly the individual and the group can rise to better and finer levels of being and doing when allowed and accorded favorable educative circumstances. And yet in every section of the country through neglect and positive obstruction the American Negro is denied full access to educational opportunity afforded the Amer-

HONOR GRADUATES *at Texas College, Tyler, Texas.*

ican white youth. Cut off from full participation in public and private educational opportunity, he is either provided with slipshod makeshifts or hopelessly left to his own blundering devices. I shall discuss in this paper a few phases in the relation of the Negro to American higher education to the end of throwing some light on the general problem.

Academic Standards

There is the imposing number of sixty-three accredited Negro colleges—that is, accredited by regional agencies. Fifty-eight of this number are located in the South. Of the South's fifty-eight accredited colleges for Negro youth, six are junior colleges and about thirty are in the "A" class bracket. The accrediting of Negro colleges by regional associations of colleges has occurred with a swiftness not unlike a magical flash, now they have no "recognition" at all, now they are fully "recognized." The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools began rating Negro colleges in the year 1930 when seven of our colleges were taken into its membership, although by way of the back door. The following year thirteen others were accorded membership, and the next year still another seven, until by the end of the decade of the thirties the number had mounted to the high figure of forty-five.

It was likewise in the decade of the thirties that the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools accredited Lincoln (Missouri), West Virginia State College, and Wilberforce. The Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools accepted Howard, Lincoln (Pennsylvania), and Morgan into its membership in the twenties.

Seventeen Negro colleges even with a stranger magic wand have been transformed into "graduate schools" within the past few years. And already they are awarding the master's degree with the gleeful, unrestrained abandon of a generous drunken man. In the first post-war year, 1945-46, they awarded two hundred and forty-eight. Three of these institutions, Fisk, Howard, and North Carolina College for Negroes, already boast membership in the Association of American Universities.

On paper the whole thing is amazing, and Negro school heads on the one hand and southern white defenders of the excluding southern white universities on the other are exploiting this seeming solid growth in Negro colleges for all that it is worth. But the simple fact is that Negro colleges are not that good!

HONOR GRADUATES AT WEST VIRGINIA STATE: *Left to right, Latishue Dailey, Maxine Toney, Charles Barnett, Willis Edwards, Geraldine Daniels, and Paula Roberts.*

Capricious Operation

The Negro college is capricious in its operation. Its only principles and rules are the whims and personal likes and dislikes of a few dominating individuals. No one connected with a Negro college ever knows where he is or where he is headed. Whereas in an academically healthy situation the energy of an aspiring teacher is centered on the improving of his usefulness to his institution, in the Negro college the ambitious center their best energy on "cultivating" the president or some member of the trustee board or some other person of influence. Each of our colleges is infested with pets on the faculty and in the student body. They demoralize the life of the school through their enjoyment of flagrantly unearned advantages as well as through a persistent disregard for rules and open disrespect for persons in position of authority.

Faculty meetings in the Negro college are spent on one of two things, either voting "yes" on actions already taken by the president or haggling for hours over meaningless incidentals, such as what food will be served at the next banquet, whose duty it is to keep boys from smoking in the building, and who will help this time to get the campus ready for the visitors. Academic issues are not debated and collectively determined by the faculty, they are decided by fiat. To raise questions concerning them is an overt act of "disloyalty" against the "administration."

Schedules are broken into by the head of the Negro college upon the least provocation. The presence of the most insignificant rabblerouser on the campus, if he is a friend of the president, is the signal for a special or prolonged assembly hour, thus breaking into important class lectures or laboratory sessions. The school term is shortened a day or two or even an entire week by a suddenly "inspired" ruling of the president from the assembly platform.

The catalogue of the typical Negro college was never meant to serve as a certain guide for the year's work and activities. It was meant for the public outside of the college, and for the accrediting agencies. The school year was well under way at our college last year when official word came that the visiting committee from an accrediting agency would inspect our college on some specified future date. An important school official announced that there were certain errors in our catalogue which simply had to be kept from the notice of this visiting committee, the

had criticized these errors on their last visit! He therefore ordered the preparation and printing of fifteen special catalogues.

The Negro college has great fondness for new academic names, but it has a strange abhorrence of new ideas and new procedures. So what we do is readily adopt the new name and hang on to the old ideas and methods. I recently asked a "Dean of Women" in a southern college how she liked being dean of women. She thereupon set out to enumerate her duties, "janitoring," "flunkeying" generally, teaching three classes each day in the week, proctoring the girls' dormitory, looking after the sick girls, and "deaning!" President Mordecai Johnson's quarrel with pioneering Dean Lucy Slowe at Howard was on this very issue. She assumed the true role of dean of women in the face of her president's determination to make her dean of women and lots of other things besides. The fact was that the good president did not know what it was all about, and there are few of our presidents who do.

"Reorganization" in the Negro college begins and ends with the changing of names. The race's "State Colleges" yesterday were "Agricultural and Industrial Institutes"; today they are all "fully recognized" "Technical Colleges." But alas! eighteen of these "fully recognized" "Technical Colleges" in the school year of 1944-45 spent exactly one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars for organized research, whereas Clemson (South Carolina's white agricultural college) spent more than a half million for that purpose alone; Mississippi State College spent a similar amount, and the University of Florida spent nine hundred thousand dollars on organized research. It is ironical that about this same time I should have heard the pompous president of the Kentucky "Technical and Industrial College" for Negroes belittling liberal arts training for Negro youth and glorifying practical "technical" training.

Negro colleges, all of them, have gone off on the tangent of degrees and salaries. Pupils in Negro schools rate a college nowadays in terms of the number of "Ph. D's" on its faculty. Several of the college heads make runs on unsuspecting colleges which chance to have a number of these fabulous title-bearers. What do they do with them when they get them? They exploit their titles as window-dressing, while the poor people grow lazy and flabby and eventually die of idleness and loneliness. Opportunity and responsibility for the running of the institution are shared only with untrained lackies.

FLORENCE WATSON
Highest Honors
Miner Teachers' College

Ph. D. Racket

Incidentally the "earning" of the "Ph.D." degree is fast becoming a racket for a large majority of Negro aspirants and actual bearers of it. The typical Negro doctor's thesis consists in some superficial "study" of Negro life and could easily be "worked" up and written within three weeks.

A number of our colleges have gone out after "Ph. D.'s for college president, almost consistently with sad results. One "doctor" has "flunked" in his role of "race-leader." Another "doctor" is having marvellously unenviable success in the role of "jackassing." In one state a "doctor" has earned the reputation of wearing the biggest and reddest bandanna in that entire state of bandannas. Rumor likewise makes him that state's very biggest and best "Uncle Tom." And so I might go on at considerable length. The trouble is that titles and not men are sought for by our schools. But education is a holy, a high calling. Efficient usefulness alone can satisfy the crying need for men.

The purely materialistic emphasis on salaries by Negro college teachers and administrators is one of the saddest features in the whole current picture of Negro higher education. It serves as an instrument in the hands of our presidents to buy and cower some of the most promising of our men. It blinds our college teachers to everything else. The second-rate jim-crow teachers' college of Cheyney on the "free soil" of Pennsylvania "pays good salaries," and is thus the envy of many a Negro college professor. Incidentally this second-rate jim-crow school was set up in good measure through the efforts of Dr. DuBois, who at the time was a "professional" fighter of James Crow. Somehow, however, he was more interested in his friend Dr. Leslie Hill being well fed than in his race being free. Bordentown, a disgraceful fourth-rate "colored industrial" school on the "free soil" of New Jersey, is another of the frightfully large number of these monuments to money-madness by Negro "educators." Through this effective agency jim crowism in Negro education is spreading like wild fire in the northern states, and the fight to tear it down in the border states and in the South is being greatly hampered. Maryland's Morgan State College and Missouri's Lincoln "University" are among the more tragic monuments. The magic of money is settling all questions raised by "Negro Leaders." Even Florida and Alabama have learned the trick, to say nothing of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Somewhere at sometime the Negro college professor must call a halt and proclaim from the house top that there are some things that cannot be bought!

Educational Life

The Negro college is not pitched to an educational and an educative level, and whatever refining and equipping the youth gets there is purely by chance. This I have said by inference already in one way or another, and here I want to underscore a few things for the sake of emphasis.

The physical setup and operation of our colleges is crude, stupid and ignorant; they dull and corrupt rather than refine the sensibilities of the youth. The typical Negro college violates in its own work the principles which it teaches. We teach "foods" in "home economics," but serve slops from our college kitchens, thrown together by old-timey "hamfats." The quality of food dished out in our schools, together with the primitive manner in which it is "served," is a disgrace to health, honesty and intelligence.

Our colleges teach "business administration," and conduct their own business affairs with shameful, slovenly backwardness. The methods of buying are backward and expensive. The business manager is often the most hated person on the grounds, and his office help run a good second.

Buildings and grounds on the Negro college campus are unsightly and unsanitary. One can count on the five fingers with some to spare the Negro colleges which employ an efficient superintendent of buildings and grounds. Instead, several underpaid dirty flunkies move around on the grounds and in the buildings, spreading far more trash and dirt than they take away.

Slouchy filthy and ignorant in the operation of its physical plant, the Negro college is downright lazy and dishonest in its formal education. The

dynamically useful college bears the relation to its clientele, its students, its patrons, its alumni, its region that the dynamically useful physician bears to his patients. It broods over them, periodically examining them and ever anew changing treatments to meet changing ills. In the Negro college the curriculum is a hodgepodge of archaic nothingness, thrown together for no purpose whatever save to have "school going on." Whatever changes are made in the offerings are either just "busy work" or in preparation for a visitation from an accrediting agency. Just plain homely sincerity is what is needed in Negro education. Out of the main current of American higher education, the Negro college is the victim of two equally dangerous foes, brutal indifference and blundering plundering dishonesty.

Northern White Colleges

The presence of the Negro in northern white colleges brings acutely to light all the embarrassing and confusing problems in American Negro-White relations. Of equal significance, however, is the fact that it is in that area that most of the important possibilities for solutions of our racial problems are discovered, and actual beginnings in that direction are made. The fact of this being "free soil" makes all the difference. A southern educator spoke recently for most of his fellow Southerners in commenting on the reaction of southern white students to the presence of Negroes in northern colleges. "Their (Negroes) presence is assumed in the great centers of learning, which should be open to the elect of all races." It is not without significance that often when questions are raised about Negroes playing in games against southern teams the originator is some northern white man who is fearfully anticipating unfriendly white southern reactions. A classic case of this was the benching of Lucien Alexis in the Harvard-Navy Lacrosse game, April 1936. Alexis had just the day before played in a game against the University of Maryland and everything would have gone all right at Annapolis had not an admiral from Pennsylvania entered protests.

As I have said, the Negro's presence in northern white colleges brings into the light of day all America's Negro-White racial problems. At times the more liberal among the administrators and teachers throw up their hands in despair because of the fact of continuous racial "trouble." Typical of these is the case of Dean Arthur J. Klein of Ohio State University's School of Education who was converted from the position of a strong advocate of "mixed" schools and colleges to that of bitter opponent to the presence of Negroes in the white colleges. It all happened because of an amazing increase in Ohio State University's Negro enrollment. Incidentally, more than one thousand Negroes were enrolled there in 1946-47. These ever increasing hundreds of aggressive Negro youths, most of them from the state of Ohio, many of them from everywhere in the South, rightly assume that all barriers against their full participation in every outlet at this people's state university ought to be torn down. That they continue to proceed in keeping with this assumption causes much "trouble" where cowards and "nice people" want peace at any price. This "friend" of Negroes mistook young upsurging self-assertive Negro manhood for arrogance.

The northern college is "white," and not "mixed!" At best the Negro is there by sufferance, and has no privileges which are respected as rights. In all of them are things to which he cannot belong and places he cannot go. Rigid quotas limit his numbers in all the private liberal arts colleges. Most of the medical colleges are barred to him; all of them, the entire seventy-eight in the United States and Canada, systematically limit his numbers. Two recent articles in *The American Mercury* (Frank Kingdon, "Discrimination in Medical Colleges," October 1945; Dan W. Dodson, "Religious Prejudice in Colleges," July 1946) show indirectly the cruel workings of discrimination in American higher education against the Negro in describing its workings against the Jew.

The northern white college, with all of its limitations, is making increasingly substantial contributions in the direction of making the blessings of American higher education available to the American Negro, and in turn increasingly realizing the Negro's potential value for it. Some of these contributions are more obvious than others.

One, Cross-sections of the entire American Negro youth are more and more absorbing the best that the northern college has to give. Not only is the Negro proving to all America through this experience that he is a sound educational investment but he is also using this very equipment to win larger opportunity, educational and otherwise, for his people.

Two, The northern white college affords a sort of laboratory where the southern Negro can for a moment escape a life of degradation and live the life of a decent individual. No one knows to what extent this "City of Refuge" has helped to keep the fires of manhood kindled in the heart of the southern Negro.

Three, The northern college affords a meeting place for the southern white man and the southern Negro. Here they meet for the first time as equals in the cultivation of mind and emotions. They thus become really introduced, and can never fully be strangers again, nor quite the enemies circumstance had made.

Four, Occasionally at the northern colleges whites and blacks join together in common effort which requires all the energy which each and all can generate. These I call, for lack of a better name, intensified collective enterprises. Sometimes it is building a football team and winning and losing games, sometimes it is mastering a difficult musical score, sometimes it is working out a challenging formula in chemistry. In these intensified collective enterprises the co-workers are so busy that they lose themselves in their work, and so much in one another that accidents of color and race and wealth all disappear.

White Post-Graduate School

The southern white university is one of the worst things in the world. This institution is so terribly bad because of what it stands for and because of what it does. The southern white university stands for a permanent all-embracing system of racial caste, presuming that opportunity in American life belongs exclusively to white men, and that the Negro is damned forever to be a second-class person. The southern white university, brazenly ignoring the first principles of American public education, grabs all the educational funds and arrogantly struts off with them. The southern Negro is thus left in a predicament where he must face a hard changing world with his hand tied behind his back. Therefore the Negro's fight to batter down the barred gates to these schools and colleges is not just another fight; it is a battle for life.

The battle of the past decade to open up southern white state graduate schools to Negroes, on the surface of things, seem most discouraging. Excepting Maryland University's Law School, which grudgingly half-cracked its gates, Negroes are still defiantly barred from attending their state universities, and thus to prepare themselves to face an exacting life, a life that is made ever increasingly harder by this same white man who channels all the fruits of industry and trade and politics into his own race. Makeshift "graduate schools" are superimposed on high schools that

call themselves "colleges." These sad Negro "graduate schools" and "law schools," and "schools of journalism" are a diabolical, sadistic grin into the face of aspiring Negroes given by heedless violators of their sacred person and despoilers of their holy future, all that the handicapped Negro has.

And yet the initial victories in this holy war are already remarkable.

Maryland, one of the strongholds of Southernism, has given ground by allowing Negroes to attend her law school. Soon now a score will have graduated, all with good standing among their classes. This is a symbolical occurrence which is certain to make future struggles easier.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case is one of the great events of our generation. The South's denial to the Negro of equal educational opportunity is at the heart of what is wrong with this backward area. Indeed, it is the kind of challenge the South has been longing for, in spite of itself. And neither the South nor the North can ever be the same again. "The basic consideration is not as to what sort of opportunities other states provide, or whether they are all as good as these in Missouri, but as to what opportunities Missouri itself furnishes and denies to Negroes solely upon grounds of color. . . . The question here is . . . of its (Missouri) duty when it provides such training, to furnish it to residents of the State upon the basis of equality of right. By the operation of the law of Missouri a privilege has been created for white law students which is denied to Negroes by reason of race."

White students in attendance at southern white state colleges have expressed willingness to accept Negroes as fellow students. Sentiments and resolves made by the students daily at the University of Missouri a decade ago expresses much more nearly the heart of the young white South than its political and educational leaders dare believe. "The Supreme Court has spoken. Let Gaines come on. We will abide by the decision and accept Gaines and other Negroes as fellow students."

Negro Teacher In White Colleges

The magazine *Phylon* published in its 1946 fall number a list of fifty-two Negroes who were then teaching in northern white colleges and universities. Twenty-two of these are regular appointments and the others come under varous headings of impermanency. Four Negro teachers at Roosevelt College seem formidable until put along beside a total faculty of one hundred and sixty-one. In fact the list of fifty-two included also those who had taught in northern institutions of higher learning the school year of 1945--46. Like all "Negro history" which is taken out of its time-and-activity-perspective, this bit of within itself insignificant information struck the fancy of many Negroes as an amazing achievement. Negro weeklies gave glaring headlines to it, and it was the subject of conversation among Negro teachers and students wherever they got together. *School and Society*, a professional educational magazine, carried in its issue of May 24, 1947, still another article on the same subject, "Negro Teachers in White Colleges." This article incidentally was written by Ivan E. Taylor of Howard University. The latter article gave something of the history and background of the presence of Negro teachers in white colleges which makes it very valuable. Taylor lists forces making possible these Negro teachers in white colleges, the Rosenwald Fund, the American Friends Service Committe, and the General Education Board. The last named for instance, with $18,000, has financed Ira Reid's three years professorship on Negro culture and education in New York University. In this connection he also listed what he terms outstanding and typical cases. In reading the article I could not escape the impression that Taylor had scraped the barrel in getting these names, and that some of them ought really to have been left out. Some individual teachers involved, having an unusual flare for publicity in their own right, helped in exaggerating the importance of the list. For instance, I was personally annoyed to read in the Negro weeklies that Dr. Alain Locke had been employed as a full-time full professor in philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, only to learn later that his tenure there was only for the winter term of 1945-46.

There are a few interesting conclusions one draws from the *Phylon* list.

One, There are two types of situations which have a majority of the names listed, situations in which the Negro has some decisive political power, and colleges whose outlook and program are out of the beaten paths. Of the former group, three are outstanding: Antioch College, Black Mountain College, and the brand new Roosevelt College of southside Chicago. Of the latter group, three are typical, Wayne University (a Detroit Municipal College), the University of Toledo, and New York City College.

Two, The practical absence of names of Negro teachers in state universities of the Mid-west where in several states there are a half million Negroes is a commentary on the entrenched white exclusiveness in that region and an indication of what lies ahead of aspiring Negroes and militant organizations dedicated to securing equality of opportunity for all the people.

Taylor makes an observation which is most suggestive and instructive for future efforts at attaining to professorships in white colleges; viz., the necessity of Negro scholars growing through the years by persistent creative scholarship. "Almost without exception the scholars mentioned here have written articles for scholarly publication, collaborated with others in the writing of textbooks, or written texts and other works many of which are in general use in American colleges and universities."

Environment Discouraging

But alas! The Negro college setup and environment is such as to discourage rather than to promote growing scholars. The terrible fact is that of a corroding and corrupting jim-crow system of education that places reaction in the saddle in white and Negro education.

Whatever relation the American Negro bears to American higher education is superficial and incidental. In the southern "black belts" he is refused the enjoyment of what secondrate collegiate and professional training is offered white youths. And in the life of the South, social, political, and business, his equipment and refinement are rigorously and systematically ignored—that is, as far as a rigid program of racial caste can achieve it. The only difference betwen the North and the South in the matter of shutting the Negro out from the opportunity and the fruits of higher education is that the rigid program of racial caste is a little less successful in the North. In the meanwhile a half-hearted sickly perverted system (or systems) of higher learning is failing to reach the great mass of American white youths; those who are being reached are almost without exception greatly warped.

Higher Education Sick

American higher education is dangerously sick. Unless it is cured, not only will it fail utterly to fulfill its mission in American life, but will actually defeat the very cause it was called into being to promote. The American college has gone off on the tangent merely of teaching teachers to teach teachers,

(Continued on page 253)

Emilie Parker
M. A.
Fisk

Yolande Meek
Mus. M.
New England Con.

John W. King
Ph. D.
U. of Pittsburgh

Josephine Netty
Highest honors
Leland

Eddie Mae Robinson
Highest honors
Oakwood

Avery Watson, Jr.
A. B.
Houghton

The American Negro in College

1946-1947

THIS issue is the thirty-sixth annual educational number published by *The Crisis* and covers information for the school year 1946-1947. We must repeat as we have in previous years that this information is not complete, since our tabulations are based solely on figures and names volunteered by registrars, students, their relatives, and interested individuals. Many of the schools do not send replies to our questionaires; and, as is always the case, *The Crisis* has had difficulty this year in securing statistics upon Negro students and graduates in mixed institutions of learning.

This is because many of the larger northern and western institutions do not keep statistics of their students by race. *The Crisis* agrees with the secretary of the Harvard Corporation, David W. Bailey, when he comments on this democratic policy: "I am sure that you will agree that this is in many ways a wise method of procedure."

At Harvard, for instance, "Application blanks, enrollment records, registration cards, and the like . . . bear no reference to the color or religious affiliations of any student, and we keep no separate or segregated list of any students on a religious or racial basis." There is a similar policy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "Qualified students are accepted without reference to their racial origin. We do not inquire about the race of the student either when he makes application or when he registers here."

Some of the other colleges and universities which do not keep statistics of their students by race or religions are Cornell, Wayne, Columbia, the universities of Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Buffalo as well as New York university.

The returns would indicate that there were enrolled in the year 1946-1947 in American colleges and professional schools 74,095 students of Negro descent. Last year, the figure for schools making direct returns was 53,030. The swollen college enrollments for 1946-1947 are accounted for in part by the large numbers of veterans who have taken advantage of the educational provisions of the GI bill of rights. American colleges, nevertheless, have shown steadily climbing enrollments for the last decade or more.

Of the seventy-four thousand odd students enrolled in various educational institutions, 6,052 graduated with bachelors' degrees; 360 received the degree of master of arts; 8 the degree of Ph. D.; 45 the degree of bachelor of laws; 72 the degree of doctor of dental surgery; 3 the degree of veterinary medicine; 124 the degree of

Nellyvonne Thompson
Highest honors
Bethune-Cookman

Jacob Blanchette'
M. S.
Prairie View

Willmer F. Dillard
LL. M.
Boston U.

Charles Bell
Highest honors
Xavier

Marion Johnson
Cum laude
Storer

Elaine Clark
Highest honors
Fayetteville

Yvonne Beverly
Highest honors
Prairie View

Edyth Cooper
Highest honors
Lincoln A. & M.

Grace N. Perry
First honor
Cheyney

Grace Tooson
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Harvey Thomas
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Lillie Williams
Highest honors
Grambling

doctor of medicine; 18 the degree of B. S. in library science; 65 the degree of M. A. in social work; and 321 bachelors' degrees of various types.

Seven of the 45 bachelor of law degrees reported were conferred by the Harvard law school; and one each by Ohio State and the University of Illinois. The rest were conferred by Negro schools of law. Of the 124 M. D. degrees conferred, 65 were from the Howard medical school, 57 from Meharry, and one each from Ohio State and Kansas universities.

Howard university continues to have the largest enrollment among Negro colleges, with a total of 6,844 students in all schools. Of these 4,541 were enrolled in the liberal arts. Houston College for Negroes comes second with an enrollment of 3,661 and Tennessee A. & I. State Teachers third with 3,245. Twenty of the schools reported enrollments of more than 1,000 students apiece in contrast with ten such schools last year. It is noticeable that the schools which report the greatest increase in their enrollments are the state supported schools. However, this is not a new trend, since it first became visible in the early thirties. Colored enrollment in mixed state universities of the North and West, like Ohio State, Kansas university, Indiana university, the University of Illinois, and similar institutions also shows an increase.

Of the 2,853 Negro students enrolled in northern and western colleges, Ohio State again leads with 1,029 students, and 34 graduates with the bachelor's degree. Temple university is second with 554; the University of Illinois third with 271; and Kansas university fourth with 224.

Atlanta university, a graduate school, had an enrollment of 284 with 101 graduated with masters' degrees. The Howard university graduate school enrolled 521 (not shown in any table) and graduated 33 with masters' degrees. Enrollment at the Atlanta University School of Social Work was 266, with 50 graduates with the M. A. degree.

Meharry did not submit enrollment figures, but she returned the following list of certificates, degrees, and diplomas conferred: clinical laboratory technology, 5; dentistry, 28; dental hygiene, 7; medicine, 57; nursing, 46; X-Ray technique, 1.

Four hundred and thirty-six of the masters' degrees awarded this year were conferred by Negro schools. The other 73 came from white institutions. According to our records, there were 8 recipients of the Ph. D. degree distributed as follows: Ohio State, 4; Yale, 1; University of Chicago, 1; University of Pittsburgh, 1; and University of Southern California, 1.

Detailed information and statistics:

Howard reports the following highest honor graduates, all Summa cum laude: Marie A. Cotten, Alberta Gregg, Henry C. Clarke, Esther M. Rollins, and Dennie Carter. Highest honor graduate in the school of religion was James Jackson; in the college of dentistry, Norman Campbell-Griffiths; and in the school of law, Raymond Brownlow.

Highest honor graduate at Hampton was Galvin Cooke; at Fisk, Connie Chissell (Summa cum laude); as first ranking girl in the freshman class, Miss Chissell received the Gabriel scholarship; and in her junior year she was elected to membership in Sigma Upsilon Pi honorary fraternity. Mrs. Emilie B. Parker, a teacher in the public schools of Fayetteville, N. C., received a Fisk M. A. in the field of education.

At Tennessee A. & I. the highest honor graduate was Henry McClaron; at Wilberforce, Ouida Sprye; and at A. & T. (Greensboro, N. C.), Andrew Best.

Six honor graduates are named by Samuel Huston, as follows: Doris Asbury (Summa cum laude), Bennie L. Davis (Magna cum laude), Helen Holden, Alfred Johnson, Mae Ollie McDowell, Ethel Phoenix, and William Thompson, all cum laude.

Phillis Keele won highest honors at Arkansas A. M. & N.; Calvan B. Browne at State Agricultural & Mechanical Institute; Huel

Doris Asbury
Honor
Samuel Huston

Huel Perkins
Summa cum laude
Southern

Walter Ricks
Highest honors
Morehouse

Jeanne Rudd
B. A.
U. of Omaha

Campbell-Griffiths
Highest honors
Howard, Dentistry

Ollie McDowell
Honor
Samuel Huston

Mozella Collier
Highest honors
Georgia State

Mary E. Spivey
LL. B.
U. of Michigan

Louise Hubbard
Highest honors
Le Moyne

Inez Davenport
Highest honors
Virginia State

James Turner
Summa cum laude
American Baptist

Alice Scott
Highest honors
Tougaloo

Perkins at Southern; Samye Watts at Campbell; Henry A. Smith at Alabama State; Bertha C. Adams at Albany State; Elizabeth Brown at Alcorn A. & M.; and Mrs. Lula Sexton Abrams at Benedict.

Annual summa cum laude prize at American Baptist Theological Seminary went to James A. Turner. At Houston College for Negroes the highest honor graduate was Hazel Roberts; at Atlanta School of Social Work, Mrs. Elizabeth Tidwell; at Bennett, Gwendolyn Alexander; at Bishop, Mildred L. Flewellen; at Bluefield State, Mrs. June M. Rhor; at Butler, James F. Boozer.

Grace Perry was highest honor graduate at Cheyney; Helen Spears and Mrs. Bertha Dash at Claflin; Mae Dora Harris at Clark; Grace V. Jackson at Coppin Teachers; Mildred Robinson at Delaware State; Antoine L. Joseph at Dillard; Elaine Clark at Fayetteville State Teachers; Artie Griffin at Florida A. & M.; Effie Lee Monroe at Fort Valley State; and Mozella Collier at Georgia State.

At Grambling the highest honor student was Lillie Mae Williams; at Jarvis Christian, Towena Washington; at Johnson C. Smith, Claudius N. Shropshire, Jr.; at Kentucky State, Moneta John Sleet, Jr.; Sleet also won departmental honors; at Knoxville, Lelia S. McBath; at Lane, Mary Jane Cromwell; at Langston, Ruth Thomas; and at LeMoyne, Ella Louise Hubbard.

Edyth Young Cooper was the highest honor graduate at Lincoln (Mo.). Lincoln also awarded 5 LL. B. degrees and 2 bachelor of journalism degrees. At Lincoln (Pa.) Gayraud S. Wilmore was the highest honor graduate.

Muriel G. Clark was the highest honor graduate at Livingstone; Gwendolyn Mitchell at Louisville Municipal. At Meharry, the highest honor student in medicine was Maurice Clifford, Jr.; in dentistry, David Edward Parker; in dental hygiene, Ida Mae London; in clinical laboratory technology, Erna Chippey; and in nursing, Gloria J. Shired and Dorothy Mae Jones.

Highest honor graduate named by Miles is Bessie Lee Kimbrough; by Miner Teachers, Florence Watson; by Morehouse, Walter Edwards Ricks, Jr.; by Morgan State, Hattie Mackall; by Morris, Leola Lewis; by Morris Brown, Ethel R. Jones and Mildred Kirkland; by North Carolina college, Ethel Lee Edmundson; by Oakwood, Eddia-Mae Robinson; and by Paine, Jack Andre Washington.

At Prairie View the highest honor graduates were Ramona Vaughn and Yvonne Beverly; at Princess Anne, Russell Stansbury; at St. Augstine's, Oliver Morse; at St. Paul's Polytechnic, Lucille Black; at Shorter, Lillie Mae Hill and Mrs. Jessie B. Turner, Jr.; at South Carolina State, Frank Toland; at Spelman, Josie Latimer; at Storer, Marion Johnson; and at Stowe Teachers, Myrtle Rogers.

Talladega names five honor graduates, as follows: Martha Fugerson, history; James Cater, Jr.; mathematics; Myrtle Coleman, mathematics; Clara Olive, sociology; and Vivian Hudson, sociology. Texas college names Mrs. Mabel Baxter Humber as highest honor graduate; and Tillotson, Bobbie L. Williams.

Mary Alice Scott and Hazel M. Stamps tied for highest honors at Tougaloo. Highest honor graduates at Tuskegee were Margaret Holliday and Harvey G. Thomas.

Virginia State reports Inez Davenport as highest honor graduate; Virginia Union, Leona May Simmons and Doris J. Washington; Thomas Davis, Cecil Gallup, Alexander James, Esther Kirkland, and Marine Williams received B. Th. degrees from Virginia Union.

Highest honor graduates at West Virginia State were Mrs. Latishue Dailey, Paula Roberts, Maxine Toney, Charles Barnett, Martin Goins, and Geraldine Daniels. Wiley names Gerald McLeod as highest honor graduate; Winston Salem Teachers, Helen Mashburn; Barber-Scotia, Bertha Williams and Alethia Wilson; Bethune-Cookman, Nellyvonne Thompson; and Friendship Junior, Alma C. Orr.

Lincoln Junior reports Eloise Wilson as highest honor graduate; Mary Allen, Gracie Lee Chizer; Morristown, Ada Miller; and St. Philip's Junior, Hazel Calhoun.

Xavier reports Kenwyn Julien as winner of the Xavier scholarship. The university conferred two M.A. degrees and nine bachelor of science degrees in pharmacy this year.

Harvard conferred a master's degree in civil engineering upon Jessie Chisholm: he attended the graduate school of engineering under the GI bill of rights. James L. Smith and Walter Storrs won S. T. M. degrees from the Harvard divinity school. Theodore Roosevelt Whitfield, though he completed work for his degree last year, received an S. T. B. In the graduate school of education, the following received

Jack Washington
First honor
Paine

Bertha C. Adams
Highest honors
Albany State

Frank Toland
Highest honors
S. C. State

Mrs. Latishue Dailey
Magna cum laude
West Va. State

John Sleet, Jr.
Highest honors
Kentucky State

Pauline Griffin
Highest honors
Florida A. & M.

Mrs. Ethel Phoenix
Cum laude
Samuel Huston

Mrs. Mabel Humber
Magna cum laude
Texas college

Lelia McBath
Highest honors
Knoxville

Rowena Washington
Highest honors
Jarvis Christian

Ruth Walker
Highest honors
Coulter Memorial

Lillie Mae Hill
Cum laude
Shorter

Winifred Elmore
Honor
Wilberforce

Doris Fitts
Cum laude
Wilberforce

Jacqueline Stover
Highest honors
Wilberforce

Josie Latimer
Highest honors
Spelman

Albert Williams
Honor
Morehouse

Griffith Davis
Honor
Morehouse

Calvin Cooke
Highest honors
Hampton

Gerald McLeod
Highest honors
Wiley

Hilton A. Phillips
Ph. D.
U. of S. Calif.

Henry A. Smith
Highest honors
Alabama State

Gloria Shired
Highest honors
Meharry, Nursing

Alfred Johnson
Cum laude
Samuel Huston

Fidelius Breeding
M. S.
Prairie View

Myrtle Rogers
Highest honors
Stowe

Gracie Lee Chizer
Highest honors
Mary Allen

Gwendolyn Alexander
Highest honors
Bennett

Willis Sprattling, Jr.
B. S., honors
Bradley

Oliver Morse
Highest honors
St. Augustine's

Hattie Mackall
Honor
Morgan State

William Toadvine
Honor
Morgan State

Ouida Sprye
Magna cum laude
Wilberforce

Calvin Browne
Highest honors
Albama State

Mrs. June Rhor
Highest honors
Bluefield

Effie Monroe
Highest honors
Fort Valley

Eloise Wilson
Honor
Lincoln Junior

Hazel Roberts
Summa cum laude
Huston college

Andrew A. Best
Highest honors
A. & T., Greensboro

Gwendolyn Irish
A. B.
Mount Holyoke

Phylis Keele
Highest honors
Pine Bluff

Antoine Joseph
Highest honors
Dillard

Ed. M. degrees: Walter Bonner, Oscar Gibbs, Wilbur Millard, and Earl Jackson.

The law school of Harvard lists the following students as registered to receive the LL. B. degree as of May 29, 1947: Thomas Brown, Russell L. Carter, William T. Coleman, George N. Leighton, Alonzo G. Moron, John R. Wilkins, and Matthew W. Bullock.

Indiana university awarded M. S. Ed. degrees to the following: Harriet Bryant, Willie Chenault II, Louise Howard, Rhodie Lightfoot, Jesse Marshall, Jr.; James Oden Perry, and Mollie Russell; and the A. M. degree to Walter Bailey, Mary Powell, Naomi Thomas, and Mrs. Jennie Hall White. John Jacob Simmons was awarded the degree of D. D. S.

Kansas State college conferred degrees upon the following: Walter C. Bowie, Earl Hugo Brown, and Gladus Howell, M. V. D.; Susie Washington, Joseph Crofton, and Adele McQueen, M. S. Faye Inez Hayes received the B. S. degree in home economics.

Eldridge Gilbert received an A. B. degree from Beloit. Bradley conferred bachelor of science degrees upon LeRoy W. Fields and Willis Sprattling, Jr.; and an M. A. upon Romeo Garrett.

Julia Ann Fields was elected to Delta Phi Delta honorary art fraternity at Kansas University. Homer Flemming received an M. D.; the following A. B. degrees: Bernice Alexander, Arthur Brock, Juanita Ferguson, Barbara Groves, Richard Gunn, Mary Jenkins, Irene Mahone, Oscar Moore, Evelyn Swann, and Ruth Whitely; Anthony Ellis, Edward Tillmon, and Julia Richards received B S. degrees.

Gwendolyn Irish received an A. B. degree, and Gwendolyn Gladden an A. M. from Mount Holyoke. Ohio State awarded Ph. D. degrees to Hilliard A. Bowes, Garrett Wiggins, Thomas Jones, and Howard E. Wright; master of arts degrees to Charity Adams, Margaret Day, Esther Jackson, Lois Belton, Clara Rowland, Ralph Wooden, John Harvey, and Jaymes Saunders; an M. D. degree to Clotilde Dent Bowen.

Mary Frazier-Carter received a B. S. from Pacific Union college. Purdue graduated three Negro students: L. R. Douglas, B. S.; H. L. Brewer and C. C. Johnson, Jr.; both B. S. in civil engineering. Brewer was elected a member of Chi Epsilon, honorary civil engineering fraternity. Leroy Darkes received a B. S. in civil engineering from Rutgers.

Jacob Boyer
M. S.
Prairie View

Wayman Caliman, Jr.
B. A.
Williams

Russell Stansbury
Highest honors
Princess Anne

Mrs. J. B. Turner
Magna cum laude
Shorter Junior

Mary Cromwell
Highest honors
Lane

Bennie Davis
Magna cum laude
Samuel Huston

Hazel Calhoun
Highest honors
St. Philip's Junior

Bessie Kimbrough
Highest honors
Miles

Ethel Jones
Highest honors
Morris Brown

Ramona Vaughn
Highest honors
Prairie View

William Thomson
Honor
Samuel Huston

Mae Doris Harris
First honor
Clark

Margaret Holliday
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Alma C. Orr
Highest honors
Friendship Junior

Elizabeth Tidiwell
Highest honors
Atlanta Sch. Soc.Wk.

Leona Simmons
Highest honors
Virginia Union

Doris Washington
Highest honors
Virginia Union

Dennie Carter
Highest honors
Howard, Music

Henry McClaron
Highest honors
Tennessee A. & I.

Muriel Clark
Highest honors
Livingstone

Helen Holden
Cum laude
Samuel Huston

Hazel Stamps
Highest honors
Tougaloo

Mrs. Beulah Wilson
Honor
Tennessee A. & I.

Frances Smith
Honor
Tennessee A. & I.

Lucille Black
Highest honors
St. Paul Polytech.

Mildred Flewellen
Highest honors
Bishop

C. Shropshire, Jr.
Highest honors
Johnson C. Smith

Mrs. L. B. Abrams
Magna cum laude
Benedict

Gwendolyn Mitchell
First honors
Louisville Municipal

Connie Chissell
Highest honors
Fisk

Leola Lewis
Highest honors
Morris

Erna Chippey
Highest honors
Meharry, Lab. Tech.

Maurice Clifford, Jr.
Highest honors
Meharry, Medicine

David Parker
Highest honors
Meharry, Dentistry

Dorothy Mae Jones
Highest honors
Meharry, Nursing

Ida Mae London
Highest honors
Meharry, Dental hgy.

Joanne Beldon and Carolyn Polk received the S. B., and Portia Tribbitt an S. M. from Simmons. Yvonne Jones and Jean Wilder graduated with the B. A. from Smith. Highest honor graduate at St. Louis university was James Kirk; and the university awarded masters' degrees to Sylvester Smith, Morrison Dumas, Everett Walker, and Nathaniel Watlington.

Temple awarded eight masters degrees, as follows: Cecelia Curtis, Eloise Griffin, Beatrice Hazard, Charles Hunt, Louis Monk, James Chiles, Harold Denny, and William Lucas. Tufts gave a B. S. in engineering to Kenneth Burke, an M. S. in biology to Mildred Jefferson, and B. S. degrees to Gloria Furr and John Wilson.

The following received degrees from Union Theological Seminary: Roberta Russell, master of sacred music; Charles Byrd, master of arts; and Blanche Daniel, master of arts in religious education. Bachelors of arts degrees were awarded by the University of Arizona to Marion Boyer, Kathry Maxwell, and Lee Meador. Various masters degrees were received from the University of Denver by the following: Bernita Buckner, Irma Cauley, Charles Knight, LaVeeda Mitchell, and Stonewall Davis.

James Seaberry received an LL. B. from the University of Illinois. Outstanding Negro students at Illinois were Frederick C. Ford, a member of the student senate; George R. Walker and Herbert McKenley, members of junior honorary society; Charles Gaines and Pedro Cruzat, members executive committee junior honorary society; Gaines was also a member of the debating team; and Betty Esters, member of YWCA cabinet. Among the varsity members who won letters and helped to win the Western Conference championship and the Rose Bowl game were: Claude H. K. Young, Isaiah Owens, Paul L. Patterson, and Bert C. Piggott.

Murray Williams received an M. A. from the University of Omaha. The University of Nebraska awarded a D. D. S. to Price Terrell.

Preston Williams received an A. B. from Washington-Jefferson, and Wayman Caliman, Jr., a B. A. from Williams.

Willmer F. Dillard, a practicing attorney in Roanoke, Va., was awarded a master of laws degree by Boston university. Attorney Dillard received his LL. B. from the same institution in 1946.

Mary Elizabeth Spivey received a bachelor of laws degree from the University of Michigan. Miss Spivey did her undergraduate work at Wilberforce, receiving an A. B. in 1942; and her post-graduate work at Smith, where she won her M. A. in 1944.

STATISTICS

School	Number enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Howard University	4,541	262
Houston College for Negroes	3,661	63
Tenn. A. & I. State Teachers College	3,245	237
A. & T. College	2,927	140
Tuskegee Institute	2,691	137
Texas College	1,939	140
Wilberforce University	1,736	189
Prairie View University	1,671	91
West Virginia State College	1,646	131
Hampton Institute	1,628	148
Morgan State College	1,527	175
Southern University	1,526	160
Alabama State Teachers College	1,459	100
Florida A. & M. College	1,375	133
Virginia State College	1,306	231
South Carolina State College	1,085	186
Xavier University	1,030	84
Virginia Union University	1,021	100
Langston University	1,016	53
North Carolina College	1,010	170
Fisk University	976	126
Georgia State College	959	88
Lincoln University (Mo.)	959	78
Johnson C. Smith University	910	157
Bishop College	899	41
Wiley College	890	50
Morehouse College	868	71
Morris Brown College	826	56
Shaw University	826	110
Clark College	793	105
Arkansas A. M. & N. College	773	73
Kentucky State College	761	62
Stowe Teachers College	726	33
State A. & M. Institute	702	39
Benedict College	687	94
Fayetteville State Teachers College	655	127
Tillotson College	649	68
Bluefield State College	623	51
Morris College	606	64
Dillard University	600	32
Lincoln University (Pa.)	572	51
Samuel Huston College	570	46
Fort Valley State College	558	66
Winston-Salem Teachers College	552	92
Bethune-Cookman College	546	29
Meharry Medical College	545	..
Miner Teachers College	517	90
Grambling College	514	50
Miles College	512	43
Bennett College	503	73
Butler College	501	..
Albany State College	474	38
Lane College	456	71
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute	456	60
Spelman College	441	70
LeMoyne College	435	69
Paine College	428	40
Claflin University	420	44
St. Augustine's College	404	38
Livingstone College	394	67
Oakwood College	364	16
Talladega College	363	42
Knoxville College	362	56
Delaware State College	351	36
Tougaloo College	343	37
Cheyney State Teachers College	333	38

Ada Miller
Highest honors
Morristown

Romeo Garrett
M. A.
Bradley

Tyler Hodges
Highest honors
Houston

Castina Jackson
Highest honors
Howard, Sch. Relig.

Bobbie Williams
Honor
Tillotson

James Payne
Honor
Morehouse

Alcorn A. & M. College	331	58
Louisville Municipal College	308	19
Atlanta University	284	..
Atlanta University School of Social Work	266	..
Storer College	238	28
Jarvis Christian College	224	26
Mary Allen College	186	2
Princess Anne College	169	14
Morristown N. & I. College	160	..
Barber-Scotia College	157	11
Maryland State Teachers College	140	25
Friendship Junior College	131	..
Coppin Teachers College	129	25
American Baptist Theological Seminary	121	..
St. Philip's Branch of the San Antonio Junior College	110	..
Lincoln Junior College	104	..
Shorter College	73	2
Shorter Jr. College	..	6
Gammon Theological Seminary	68	..
Immanuel Lutheran College	56	..
Campbell College	..	4
Oklona Industrial School	50	..
Total	68,939	5,937

School	Number enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Ohio State University	1,029	34
Temple University	554	17
University of Illinois	271	5
Kansas University	224	13
Indiana University	188	11
St. Louis University	187	6
Kansas State College	83	1
University of Arizona	41	3
University of Nebraska	41	..
University of Omaha	36	6
Bradley Polytechnic Institute	35	2
Union Theological Seminary	24	..
Rutgers University	18	..
Harvard Law School	15	..
Tufts College	13	3
University of New Mexico	10	..
Simmons College	8	2
Smith College	8	2
Pacific Union College	7	1
De Pauw University	6	..
Harvard Graduate School of Education	6	..
Bowdoin College	5	..
Clark University	5	..
Washington & Jefferson College	5	1
Beloit College	4	1
Brian Cliff College	4	..
Harvard School of Divinity	4	..
Macalester College	4	..
Bates College	3	..
Houghten College	3	2
Loyola University	3	..
Mount Holyoke College	3	1
Williams College	3	1
Aurora College	2	..
Harvard School of Public Health	1	..
Purdue University	..	1
University of Denver	..	2
Total	2,853	115
Grand Total (A.B.-B.S.)	71,792	6,052

HIGHER DEGREES

Master's Degree

Atlanta University	101
Atlanta School of Social Work	50
Houston College	48
Howard University	33
Virginia State College	21
North Carolina College	16
Ohio State University	15
Indiana University	12
University of Illinois	10
Temple University	8
Prairie View University	6
St. Louis University	5
University of Denver	5
Harvard University Graduate School of Education	4
A. & T. College	3
Howard University School of Religion	3
Kansas State College	3
Tuskegee Institute	3
Union Theological Seminary	3
Harvard Divinity School	2
Xavier University	2
Bradley University	1
Gammon Theological Seminary	1
Harvard Graduate School of Engineering	1
Mount Holyoke College	1
Tufts College	1
Simmons College	1
University of Omaha	1
Total	360

HOWARD PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

School	Number enrolled	Degrees conferred
Dentistry	169	42
Engineering & Architecture	545	5
Law	130	26
Medicine	273	65
Music	261	17
Pharmacy	138	10
Social Work	222	15
Religion	44	7
Total	1,782	187

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

School	Degrees conferred
Clinical Laboratory Technology	5*
Dentistry	28
Dental hygiene	7**
Medicine	57
Nursing	46**
X-Ray Technique	1*
Total	144

*Certificates **Diplomas

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

Hilliard Alphonso Bowen	Ohio State University
Thomas Baker Jones	Ohio State University
George D. Kelsey	Yale University
Melvin Dow Kennedy	University of Chicago
John W. King	University of Pittsburgh
Hilton A. Phillips	University of Southern California
Garrett Thurston Wiggins	Ohio State University
Howard Emery Wright	Ohio State University

OTHER DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

School	Degree	Number conferred
American Baptist Theological Seminary	Bachelor of Theology	13
	Bachelor of Divinity	1
Atlanta School of Social Work	Diplomas	14
Atlanta University	B.S. Library Science	18
Howard University	Certificate in Social Work	4
Howard University	Certificate in Dental Hygiene	7
Benedict College	Bachelor of Divinity	1
Butler College	Associate in Arts	36

MARIE COTTEN
Summa cum laude
Howard

Friendship Junior College	Associate in Arts	49
Gammon Theological Seminary	Bachelor of Divinity	16
Georgia State College	Trade Certificate	27
Hampton Institute	Trade Diplomas	17
	Trade Certificates	18
Harvard Divinity School	Bachelor of Sacred Theology	1
Harvard Law School	Bachelor of Laws	7
Immanuel Lutheran College	Bachelor of Divinity	1
Indiana University	Doctor of Dental Surgery	1
	B.S. Recreation	1
	B.S. Physical Education	1
Johnson C. Smith	Bachelor of Divinity	7
Kansas State College	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	3
Kansas University	Bachelor of Fine Arts	1
	Doctor of Medicine	1
Lincoln Junior College	Associate in Arts	14
Lincoln University (Mo.)	Bachelor of Laws	5
	Bachelor of Journalism	2
Lincoln University (Pa.)	Bachelor of Divinity	4
Livingstone College	Bachelor of Divinity	3
	Bachelor of Theology	5
Morris Brown College	English Diplomas	4
	Commercial Diplomas	3
Morristown College	Junior College degrees	49
North Carolina State College	Bachelor of Laws	5
Ohio State University	Bachelor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Medicine	1
Prairie View University	B.S. Industrial Engineering	4
	Trade Certificates	11
	Bachelor of Music	1
	B.S. Agriculture	35
Purdue University	B.S. Civil Engineering	2
Rutgers University	B.S. Electrical Engineering	1
St. Philip's Junior College	Associate in Arts	26
Shaw University	Bachelor of Divinity	2
Talladega College	Bachelor of Music	3
Tufts College	B.S. Engineering	1
Virginia Union	Bachelor of Divinity	5
University of Illinois	Bachelor of Music	1
	Bachelor of Laws	1
University of Nebraska	Doctor of Dental Surgery	1
West Virginia State College	Bachelor of Music	10
Xavier University	B.S. Physical Education	15
	B.S. Pharmacy	9
Total		469

HONORARY DEGREES

School	Degree	Number conferred
Arkansas A. M. & N. College	Doctor of Laws	2
Benedict College	Doctor of Divinity	2
Bethune-Cookman College	Doctor of Laws	1
Gammon Theological Seminary	Doctor of Divinity	2
Jarvis Christian College	Doctor of Letters	1
Johnson C. Smith University	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	2
Lincoln University (Pa.)	Doctor of Divinity	4
	Doctor of Laws	3
	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
Livingstone College	Doctor of Divinity	6
	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morehouse College	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morris Brown College	Doctor of Laws	3
Samuel Huston	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Letters	1
Shaw University	Doctor of Divinity	2
Tuskegee Institute	Doctor of Science	1
Virginia State College	Doctor of Laws	1
Virginia Union University	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Howard University	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Total		46

Grand total of graduates including A.B., B.S., Divinity, Master, Graduate, Professional, Doctor of Philosophy, Honorary, and miscellaneous degrees and certificates..... 7,266

Consult our educational directory for a school or college to fit your needs.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Scurlock

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE—*Miss Carol Brice of New York City, accompanied by the U. S. Marine Band, leading the Sunday afternoon (June 29) audience in the closing hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." Walter White, President Truman, and Mrs. Roosevelt are standing at Miss Brice's left.*

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

NAACP MEETS IN CAPITAL: The John Wesley AME Zion church, 14th and Corcoran Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., was headquarters for the six-day session, June 24-29 inclusive, of the 38th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at which time 794 delegates from 43 states discussed the important social, economic, and political problems facing American Negroes.

Following the welcoming address of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell for the Washington branch at the opening session June 24, Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York City, chairman of the national board of directors, addressed the delegates and visitors from the subject, "The NAACP in 1946-47." After remarking upon the past year as one of the most successful in the history of the Association, Dr. Wright then gave a comprehensive survey of the work of the organization in the fields of labor and employment, housing, treatment of veterans, health, education, and lynching.

In labor and employment, the Association has fought for democratically controlled labor unions and supported the southern organizing drive of the CIO and the AF of L; it has urged the passage of fair employment practice legislation by Congress and worked for the elimination of discrimination in the operation of the Employment Service now that it has been returned to the states. It has fought the vicious segregation policy of the Federal Housing Authority and supported the general purpose of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill to provide for low-cost housing. It has investigated complaints of the treatment of veterans and advised them on their rights under the GI bill. It has tried to break up discrimination in the armed forces and urged elimination of segregated National Guard units.

"On the broad topic of civil rights," explained Dr. Wright, "with its numerous categories our Association, especially through its legal department, has been extraordinarily active, maintaining its reputation as the leading civil rights organization in America."

The board report of the year was followed with an address by Leon Henderson of Washington, D. C.

Wednesday was devoted to discus-

Acme

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE—*The President (between flags) speaks from a rostrum on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial at the 38th annual NAACP conference, June 29. The reflecting pool and the Washington Monument are in the background.*

sions of various phases of the legal work of the Association, with Rev. L. H. Simpson of Houston, Texas, in the chair in the afternoon. Another feature of the afternoon program was the 4:30 seminar for branch presidents and vice-presidents.

The divisive nature of race restrictive covenants was documented at the Wednesday night mass meeting when Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney and a member of the national legal committee of the Association, spoke.

Mr. Miller pointed out that the first attempt to apply a race restrictive covenant was to the Chinese in San Francisco in 1890. This attempt failed and it was not until 1917 that a Louisiana court decided that property owners could by agreement among themselves prevent Negro land ownership. Other states then fell in line so that by 1924 twelve states and the District of Columbia, "through reported [court] decisions had joined the list." This does not mean," explained Mr. Miller, "that race restrictive covenants are not enforced in the other 33 states: it simply means that the appellate courts in those states have not considered the issue."

The effect of these covenants is to create racial segregation even in those states where such divisions do not have the sanction of statute law. "Schools located in 'Negro communities' become 'Negro schools'; Negro teachers are assigned to these 'Negro schools.' . . . This same separatism prevails in fire departments, in police precincts, in YWCAs, in YMCAs, in libraries and in the whole range of neighborhood facilities."

America, he added, "is the only country in the world in which a citizen can be deprived of the right to own a home or be prevented from occupying his home solely on the basis of his race or religion and we cannot hope to persuade Europe or Asia of the value of democracy unless we can demonstrate, in practice, that the elemental right of a man to live in his own home is inviolate."

Hon. Helen Gahagan Douglas, congresswoman from the 14th District, California, followed Mr. Miller with an address in which she praised the "painstaking work and brilliant achievement" of the Association. "Your work," she said, "has helped strengthen our democracy." Then she rebuked the Republicans for passing the buck to Southern Democrats for failure to pass bills desired by Negroes, and concluded by appealing to the Association not to resign from society, nor duck political responsibility by failure to participate in politics.

Though Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, was scheduled for a speech Wednesday night, he could not attend because of the serious illness of a close friend. He sent the following telegram:

> We in Nigeria have followed with interest and pride the work of the NAACP amounting to a crusade. Our newspapers have been alive to your activities and have played no small role in bringing the inner meaning of what you are fighting for to our thirty million people.
>
> What we must do now is to build a permanent bridge between Africa and the United States in this task. I am sure the NAACP will play a dominant role. In unity and fraternal association there is strength. The cause of liberty and justice is everywhere.
>
> It is in this spirit that I salute all members attending the convention and even though I cannot be with you in the flesh, I am with you in spirit. I send you the love and regards of the peoples of Nigeria.

Thursday was given over to discussion of the Association itself. Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Gloster B. Current and the staff suggested methods for increasing the membership, raising funds, and strengthening the branch department. The Thalheimer prizes for branches were also awarded. Reports on the work of the labor and the veteran's departments occupied the afternoon session with Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Michigan, in the chair; and a seminar for branch secretaries was conducted by Lucille Black and D. E. Byrd.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, speaking from the subject, "The United Nations and Colonies," defended the four propositions that poverty is unnecessary; that colonies and quasi-colonial regions are the most poverty-stricken portions of the earth, and most human beings live in them; that socialism is an attack on poverty; and that the United Nations is the greatest hope of abolishing colonialism and thus abolishing poverty in all the world.

Speakers at the Thursday night session, presided over by Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert, Savannah, Georgia, were Rev. Robert Wilson, Columbia, South Carolina, and Philip Murray, president, Congress of Industrial Organization. Rev. Wilson discussed the relationship of youth councils to the NAACP branches; Mr. Murray spoke on labor and unionism. He predicted that the Taft-Hartley law "will reduce the great mass of American workers to depression standards and will preclude any lasting escape from recurring cycles of 'boom and bust' and mass unemployment." To offset the gains of reaction and to obtain equality, he urged "translating our ideals and legislative program into every ward and precinct in America."

Friday morning was given over to a

discussion of the Association itself, with reports from the credentials, nominating and constitutional-revision committees. In the afternoon there were reports from the Washington bureau on legislation and lobbying, and from the publicity and promotion and the church departments.

Friday night the thirty-second Spingarn medal was presented to Dr. Percy L. Julian of Chicago, Illinois, for his work in chemistry, by Dr. Harold C. Urey of Chicago.

In making his address of presentation, Dr. Urey gave a brief historical sketch of the intellectual activity known as science. "It has not been my purpose to mention race prejudice," he said, "in this address, for the reason that I think it has no important part in scientific work and should have no part in human relationships, but I do want to compliment Dr. Julian on the courageous way in which he has been able to overcome the great handicaps under which he started, and has now made himself the respected director of research of the Glidden Company under what must have been enormous difficulties."

Reports from committees occupied the last business session Saturday morning with Theodore M. Berry of Cincinnati, Ohio, presiding.

The following delegates were elected to serve on the national nominating committee: Elbert L. Collins, River Rouge, Ecorse, Mich.; T. V. Mangum, Statesville, N. C.; and Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md. Members elected to the planning committee for the 1946 conference are as follows: Joseph H. Rainey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry W. McGee, Chicago, Ill.; and A. Maceo Smith, Dallas, Texas.

The following persons were selected by the various regions as their representatives to serve on the committee to explore into the possibilities of a revision of the national constitution: Letcher Yarbrough, Seattle, Wash., region 1; John W. Lancaster, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn., region 2; Henry McGee, Chicago, Ill., region 3; David Grant, St. Louis, Mo., region 4; Harry T. Moore, Mims, Fla., region 5; Daniel Byrd, New Orleans, La., region 6; and Dr. Edwin B. Henderson, Washington, D. C., region 7.

Highlight of the conference was the address of President Harry S. Truman at the Sunday afternoon meeting held at the Lincoln Memorial. More than 10,000 people gathered at the Lincoln Memorial to pay homage to the Great Emancipator, and to hear, in addition to President Truman, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Walter White.

Mr. Truman discussed the basic human rights of every American citizen. "Our immediate task," he said among other things, "is to remove the last remnants of the barriers which stand between millions of our citizens and their birthright. There is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color. . . . We must and shall guarantee the civil rights of all our citizens." [Full text of the President's speech may be found in the July *Crisis* at page 200.]

Acme

PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT CONFERENCE—*President Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,* and *Walter White, executive secretary NAACP (left to right) arrive at the Lincoln Memorial for the Sunday afternoon mass meeting. Behind them are the presidential military aides.*

Senator Wayne Morse said that "In this critical hour in the history of our nation and of the world we dare not run the risk of paying just lip service to equality of justice and opportunity under law in these United States." Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized the same theme when she said: "All the world watches what we do here in the United States. . . . We cannot live with the blood of lynching in our land. . . . We must see that we do the things that are in our Bill of Rights."

Walter White introduced the President with a brief sketch of the history and work of the Association. Miss Carol Brice led the audience in the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

The following are excerpts from major resolutions adopted by the 38th annual conference:

EDUCATION: Complete equality of education for all American citizens and opposition to all types of segregation incuding public education as being unconstitutional, unlawful and immoral.

CIVIL RIGHTS: That Congress and the majority party pass legislation adequate to protect the civil rights of Negro Americans in our country, and that the United States Department of Justice enforce with vigor all the provisions of the existing federal civil rights statutes.

POLL TAX: That the right of the franchise should not be restricted by a poll-tax. We urge passage of an anti-poll-tax bill.

LYNCHING: That the members of Congress pass the anti-lynching bill introduced in the Senate by Senators Wagner and Morse and in the House by Representatives Case and Douglas.

IMMIGRATION: Opposition to all restrictions on immigration and naturali-

Fred Harris

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS STUDENT, *Wendell Addington, delegate from the NAACP student chapter at the university, brings greetings to the conference. He stated that the students of the University of Texas are fighting for Negro rights because they have found that the only way to get first-class education for themselves is to fight for the rights of Negro people in Texas.*

zation based on race, creed, or color.

NATIONAL AND STATE GUARDS: That the Secretary of War immediately promulgate a War Department regulation to completely integrate Negroes in all federally recognized National Guard units without regard to race or color. That the governors be urged to abolish segregated state guards in their states.

U. S. ARMY: That the Gillem report be amended to effectuate full integration of all citizens on an individual basis in the United States Army, and that the announced policy of the War Department hereafter be one of unalterable opposition to segregation or discrimination in any of its units or branches.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: Condemnation of the present practice of the Veterans Administration in establishing segregated hospitals and in applying a policy of segregation and discrimination in its relations with veterans in any of its facilities and in its personnel practices.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING: Opposition to peace time military training.

HEALTH: Endorsement and support of the principles embodied in the National Health Bill, S. 1320.

HOUSING: That Congress effect an early passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS: Condemnation of the vicious practice of racial restrictive covenants and other private agreements which deny living space to persons because of race, color, or national origin.

CONSTITUTION: That a committee be selected, consisting of one representative from each region, to study the national constitution.

MEMBERSHIP DUES: That the Association retain the present one dollar minimum membership fee.

Kansas City, Mo., will be host to the 1948 conference.

JOURNALISTIC

AP ASKED TO CORRECT MISLEADING RELEASE: In July Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, notified the Associated Press of the NAACP's concern over the failure of that news agency to correct a news story carried by AP on June 16.

Kent Cooper, AP executive director, was asked to send out an appropriate news story to correct a misleading item which stemmed from the recent controversy over Henry Wallace's scheduled speech at the Watergate in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on June 16. Considerable attention was focused on the meeting when Congressman Alvin E. O'Konski (R., Wis.) led a fight to bar Mr. Wallace through a federal court injunction.

When the AP reported this action, it sent out a story containing a paragraph in which the NAACP was named along with the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars as "supporting the anti-Communists plea for an order preventing Wallace from using the Watergate." This account appeared in several papers serviced by AP.

Actually, Charles Houston, NAACP attorney, appeared in court to oppose Congressman O'Konski's attempt to secure an injunction. When first notified of its error, AP claimed that a "correction" had been sent out the same day. But it was the opinion of the NAACP assistant secretary that the flat statement sent out in the first story was not corrected in the later release.

LEGAL

CLEMENCY: The legal department has submitted a petition for clemency to the Secretary of War in behalf of Osie T. Brown, a Negro former private with the 3777th Quartermaster Truck Company. Brown had been tried by a general court-martial sitting

Scurlock

SPINGARN MEDALIST, *Dr. Percy L. Julian of Chicago, Ill., shown wearing the medal. Dr. Julian is the thirty-second recipient of the award.*

at Reims, France, on July 12, 1945, for alleged murder of a white serviceman.

The petition points out that Brown should not have been convicted of murder, since the circumstances show that the crime should have been reduced to manslaughter and the sentence made less severe than the life imprisonment originally given him. Brown had been denied admission to a serviceman's dance solely because he was Negro and when he was struck on the chin without provocation by a white soldier, he killed in a momentary fit of passion. This prevented the premeditation necessary for murder.

A petition for clemency has also been submitted in behalf of Calvin J. Baker, a Negro former serviceman, attached to the 3122nd Quartermaster Service Company. Baker was tried by general court-martial at Augsberg, Germany, on June 9, 1945, for alleged rape of a German woman, Frau Anna Egner. The petition pointed out that Baker had not been identified by any of the witnesses as having been present at the time or place of the alleged crime. It was further shown that the crime had not been established as a matter of law and that accordingly his conviction was unjust and unlawful.

RELEASE: The Adjutant General's office has informed the Association that Ernest Stewart, a Negro former serviceman, in whose behalf the legal department had petitioned for clemency, has been released from confinement and allowed to return to civilian life.

Stewart who had been charged and convicted of assault on a white superior officer was sentenced to sixteen years at hard labor. The petition pointed out that Stewart's conviction was based upon evidence which in a civil court would have called for an acquittal.

PRIMARY CASE: In the case of George Elmore and other qualified Negro voters of Richland county, S. C., brought against the election managers of Richland county for their refusal to allow Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries since 1944, U. S. District Judge J. Watie Waring held that "Negroes are entitled to be enrolled to vote" in the Democratic primaries in South Carolina.

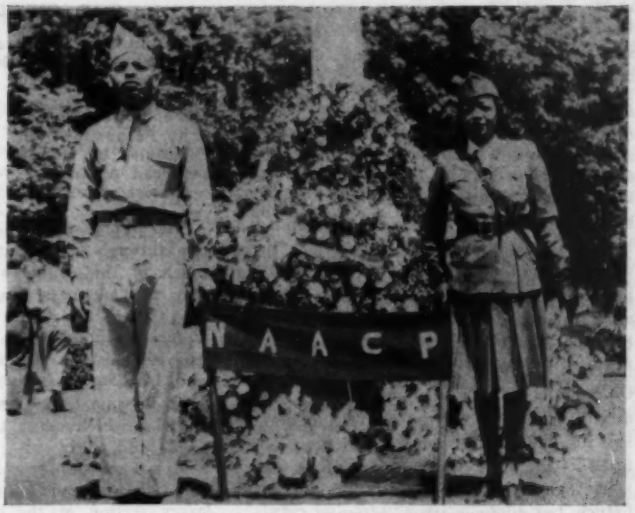
What the Branches Are Doing

ALABAMA: The MONTGOMERY branch has announced the opening of its office at 536 Holt Street. The people of the city feel that this is the most progressive step the branch has ever made. At a meeting of the state conference of branches in June, it was voted that a state office be set up in Montgomery, with the employment of a full time secretary.

Miss Jimmie Lee Robinon, a charter member of the Montgomery youth council, and secretary for several years, has been recommended for a $500 scholarship award at Fisk university.

CALIFORNIA: In May and June, Noah Griffin, West Coast regional coordinator, made an extensive tour of California branches, visiting NAACP locals in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Oxnard, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Mobrovia, Long Beach, San Pedro, Wilmington, San Bernardino, Siverside, Fontana, San Diego, Imperial, and Indio.

In an all-out campaign to break down the segregated pattern in National Guard units, the following branches on the West Coast have notified the regional office that they have set up veterans' committees to work in accordance with the NAACP national program: Los Angeles, Moody Staten, Chairman; Madera, Rev. A. Nelson, Chairman; Pasadena, B. M. Durham, chairman; Sacramento, Manual Ford, chairman; San Mateo, Paul Taylor, Chairman; Phoenix, A. H. Shaw, chairman; Vancouver (Wash.), Arthur Cash, chairman; and Yakima, Ralph Lanier, chairman.



MEMORIAL DAY *ceremonies Great Neck, L. I.. branch. Private Stanley Hines, veteran World War II and Anne Jones, branch secretary.*

Lionel Aldrich

FLORIDA: Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the Florida state conference of NAACP branches, addressed letters in June to the Florida delegation in Congress, as well as to the Republican leaders, urging them to seek passage of an anti-lynching bill.

MASSACHUSETTS: First edition of the regional quarterly bulletin of the New England regional conference went on sale under the editorship of Harry W. Oswell of Worcester. The SPRINGFIELD branch closed its membership campaign with 1100 members, two of them life memberships. Second annual financial campaign of the region will start September 1.

MICHIGAN: The DETROIT branch has urged Mayor Jeffries to take cognizance of racial discrimination in Detroit restaurants and hotels before he extends an invitation to the Olympic Committee in Stockholm to select Detroit as site of the 1952 Olympic games. The branch further pointed out that, in spite of the Digg's civil rights law, racial discrimination in Detroit restaurants is so great that Negro citizens must select places to eat in order to avoid embarrassment.

OHIO: As a part of its 1947-membership literature, the CINCINNATI branch issued an attractive folder with the picture of a winsome child and the title, "What About Democracy

NEW WRINKLE IN JIM CROW — *The window of the Green Parrott restaurant in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the 1946 NAACP conference.*

in My Time?" "A good answer," says a caption, "is your NAACP membership." Inside are statistics and facts about the Cincinnati branch.

The COLUMBUS branch, established April 15, 1947, reports an interesting series of activities. The executive secretary attended hearings on the state FEPC bill and talked with Senator Walcott, chairman of the senate committee holding hearings on the bill. He attended a luncheon at the Seneca Hotel at which there was discussion of restrictive labor laws. And he also met with a mixed group at Thompson's restaurant to discuss the restaurant's reluctance to serve Negroes.

Action instituted by Attorney Chester K. Gillespie, board member, and Charles P. Lucas, executive secretary of the CLEVELAND branch, has resulted in the racial restrictions being lifted at the Lake Shore Gulf Club in Cleveland. The case came to the attention of the branch last summer when Attorney Gillespie and Mr. Lucas were refused accomodations at the club after ascertaining by advertisement and telephonic conversation that the club was classified as a "Public-fee-paying course." The two principals immediately filed suit to rectify the practice at the club and to insist that the facilities be open to the entire public regardless of race.

Book Reviews

FOR THE CHILDREN

***All About Us.* By Eva Knox Evans. Illustrated by Vana Earle. New York: Capitol Publishing Co., Inc., 1947. 95pp. $2.00.**

All About Us is a book, designed for children, that presents in delightful and simple story form man's common origin from those people "who were our great-great- (who can tell how many "greats"?) grandmothers and grandfathers. It explains why people look, think, talk, and act differently while emphasizing that these variations are things to be sought for and appreciated in a positive manner.

All About Us has three merits: it is written for children; it reaches them at the most impressionable and formative years of their life, and at the same time it reaches their parents who must read it to them and explain away their why's—and that leads to thought on the parents' part; and, third, it is told so disarmingly that it can accomplish what a serious, didactic account on the subject could never do.

This book shows up the current and dangerously widespread racist theories for the ridiculous hocus-pocus that it really is. *All About Us* is delightful reading for children and adults, a book (which as books go) can be effective in helping to bring forth a more enlightened future generation.

BETTY DAVIDOW

IN CUBA

Cuba. By Erna Fergusson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. IX+308+IVpp. Illustrated. $3.75.

***Cuban Counterpoint: Tobacco and Sugar.* By Fernando Ortiz. Translated from the Spanish by Harriet de Onís. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. XXI+312+XIIIpp. Illustrated. $4.00.**

Miss Fergusson's book is a record of her trip through Cuba, with side glances at as much of the country's history as is necessary for an understanding of the present. Dr. Ortiz's essay, on the other hand, for *Cuban Counterpoint* is really a book-length essay, is history all compact with erudition and brilliant analysis. With Ortiz we turn back in time to the gestation of the two industries which make Cuba what she is—tobacco and sugar.

Miss Fergusson traveled through Cuba and met all sorts and conditions of people in every section of the country. She gives us charming descriptions of the scenery of the country, its people and customs. She ranges from colonial times to the present, and from Habana at one end of the island to Baracoa at the other. She dips into Cuban history to explain the colonial complex of misgovernment and peculation; into colonial psychology to illustrate the mistrust and hate between the Peninsulars and the *Criollos*. The Cuban penchant for kidding (*choteo*) our author clarifies through reference to the two stock characters of the *gallego* and the *Negro*. These figures represent two traits of the national character: the *gallego* is the Galician immigrant, the bumpkin, hard working, industrious but stodgy; the *Negro* is the American "cartoon darky," lazy but wily.

She describes the Cuban economy, praises Cuban heroes, tells about repeated Cuban revolts and revolutions for freedom from Spain, comments on the butcher Gerardo Machado, and emphasizes that Cuba is still in economic thralldom to the United States. One thing the reader must not overlook in this book is the truth about "A Message to Garcia." "Hubbard's preachment is good—for high schools," says Miss Fergusson. "But the bland assumption that the American lieutenant [Rowan], alone and unaided, had made his way across seas and over mountains, through jungles and inhospitable land, found his general, and delivered his message is the sort of Yankee assumption that least endears us to our neighbors."

Slavery in Cuba is briefly touched upon and the fact is noted that in 1817 the slaves and free colored outnumbered the whites. The author quotes a Cuban: "In taking our census, we just ask a man what color he is; we figure he ought to know."

There is also a sympathetic sketch of the great Cuban military leader and patriot, Antonio Maceo, known affectionately to his countrymen as "the Bronze Titan." Brief mention is made, too, of such noted Afro-Cubans as Nicolás Guillén, the poet; Amadeo Roldán, the composer; Eusebia Cosme, dramatic-reader; T. Ramos Blanco, sculptor; and Wilfredo Lam, painter.

Cuba is a vividly written, entertaining and informing book. Though living within the American economic and political orbit, Cuba is not Anglo-Saxon; though founded by Spain, she is not Spanish; and early peopled with Africans, she is not African; but a syncretism of Europe and Africa with a dash of venerable China.

Nicholás Guillén, probably the greatest living Cuban poet, characterizes his country, in the "Cancion del Bongó," in this wise:

"En esta tierra, Mulata
de africano y español
—Santa Bárbara, de un lado,
del otro lado, Changó—"
("In this land, mulatto daughter
of African and Spaniard—
Saint Barbara on one side;
Changó on the other.")

On page 245 of her book, Miss Fergusson appraises Dr. Ortiz's *Cuban Counterpoint*: "The book's form is extraordinary and beautiful; it compliments the reader by assuming great erudition on his part and quietly supplies him the facts in an encyclopedic appendix. It should be read first studiously with the notes and then with full delight and to the accompaniment of well-sugared coffee and Cuba's best tobacco."

The "form is extraordinary and beautiful." The author does assume "great erudition" on the part of the reader. But the book is not, as the reader might expect, a systematic study and analysis of the economic and historical development of Cuba's two major industries of sugar and tobacco. Dr. Ortiz warns the reader, in chapter xv, one of several omitted from this translation, that "We must not forget that the schematic character of this counterpoint prevents extended analysis." The author calls his study an "essay," and it is just that: brilliant, poetic, paradoxical, stimulating.

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"Tobacco and sugar were children of the Indies; but the latter was born in the East, the former in the West. Tobacco and sugar are both products of the vegetable kingdom that are cultivated, processed, and sold for the delectation of the mouth that consumes them." The value of one is in its leaves; that of the other is in its stalk. Tobacco is dark; sugar is light. "Tobacco poisons, sugar nourishes." Tobacco is male, its leaves are hairy; sugar is female, the leaves of its stalk are always smooth and fair. "The Consumer of sugar neither knows nor asks where the product he uses comes from. The smoker seeks one specific tobacco, this one or the other." Working with sugar is a trade; with tobacco, an art. Cane is all stalk. Tobacco is all leaves. Sugar gives calories of nourishment; tobacco, puffs of fantasy. Tobacco is not a necessity. Sugar is a requisite.

Tobacco and sugar have long been enlaced in the history of Cuba. "The magic plant of the Taino medicine-man," once associated with Indian religious rites, has now become virtually a necessity in the Western world. And today we have the paradox of tobacco, an early medium of exchange in colonial Virginia, again functioning as currency in many parts of occupied Europe, especially where there are American troops. Negroes first took up the use of tobacco from the Indians before the whites did, and its use became so widespread in Africa that at the beginning of the seventeenth century Europeans thought the plant indigenous to that continent. Tobacco was first used by Europeans as an exotic luxury and it therefore became a sign of rank and wealth. But the plant was not grafted on the trunk of European culture until the Catholic Church discovered its taxable possibilities. Nor did it become an article of international trade until the middle of the sixteenth century. "What among the Indians had been a social institution of a magic-religious character became among the whites an institution of economic character. . . ." Parenthetically, Sir Walter Raleigh did not introduce the use of tobacco into England.

During the early centuries Cuban tobacco was a free white industry intensively cultivated on small farms. Its product was turned out by individuals working in small factories, and the industry was controlled both politically and economically by the Cuban government. Tobacco workers were individualistic; they were the first Cuban workers to organize; and they furnished the backbone of the Cuban revolutionary movement against Spain. Today, however, the Cuban tobacco industry is approaching the economic system typical of sugar, with the disappearance of the *vegas*, proletarianization of the *guajiros*, and increasing dependence upon foreign markets.

Sugar, on the other hand, has exercised "an almost tyrannical pressure" throughout Cuban history. Sugar gave Cuba Negro slavery; it robbed her of her liberties; it kept her in economic backwardness. "With sugar everything was favor and privilege." As early as 1529 sugar-millers were exempt from attachments and liens against their property for debt. Sugar was a favored capitalist enterprise and early controlled from the outside for the profits of absentee owners. It was an extensively cultivated industry demanding large plantations and huge capital investments. Today the industry is dominated by aggregations of foreign capital, mostly American.

There is an introduction to the book by the late Bronislaw Malinowski, and a prologue by the Cuban historian Herminio Portell Vilá. Though the jacket says that the translation "was made from a text specially prepared in Spanish by the author," a comparison with the Spanish original, reveals the text as that of *Contrapunteo Cubano del Tabaco y el Azucar* (1940). Only, twelve chapters have not been translated. Some are of paragraph length only, and the deletions were probably done with the author's permission as being of little interest to American readers. Omitted chapters are 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 25. Of these the most interesting is chapter 14, "On the beginning of the Negro slave trade in America, its relation to the sugar-mills and the vituperation heaped upon Bartolomé de las Casas."

Dr. Ortiz proves that las Casas was not responsible for the introduction of Negro slavery into the Spanish colonies. "When Father Las Casas first suggested using Negroes as slaves in America, Negro and Indian slavery, as well as white, was already a well-established Spanish tradition. Laws, customs, and religion justified slavery and everybody approved it from kings and pontiffs down to the serf and the villain. All held slaves without regard to race. Even manumitted Negroes would in turn enslave their fellows. Slavery was not the result of racism; but, on the contrary, it was racism that grew out of a rationalization of slavery."

—J. W. Ivy

Negro Higher Education

(*Continued from page 238*)

and of protecting and promoting archaic racial, political, and economic practices. The mission of this potentially great agency of democracy is to make life fine and full for the individual, and thus fine and full for the nation. In such a nation where all the people are equipped to work masterfully and cultivated to live beautifully there can be no caste. There can be no slums and ghettos, and thus no rich and no poor. This indeed is the mission of the American college. A condition, to be sure, frightful for currently entrenched power to contemplate, and yet whose accomplishment is already overdue. President Truman was speaking out of the very heart of the American people in Lincoln's shadow a few Sunday nights ago:

> Every man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to a worthwhile job, a right to an equal share in making the public decisions through the ballot, and the right to a fair trial in a fair court.
>
> We can no longer afford the luxury of a leisurely attack upon prejudice and discrimination. . . . We cannot any longer await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community.

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The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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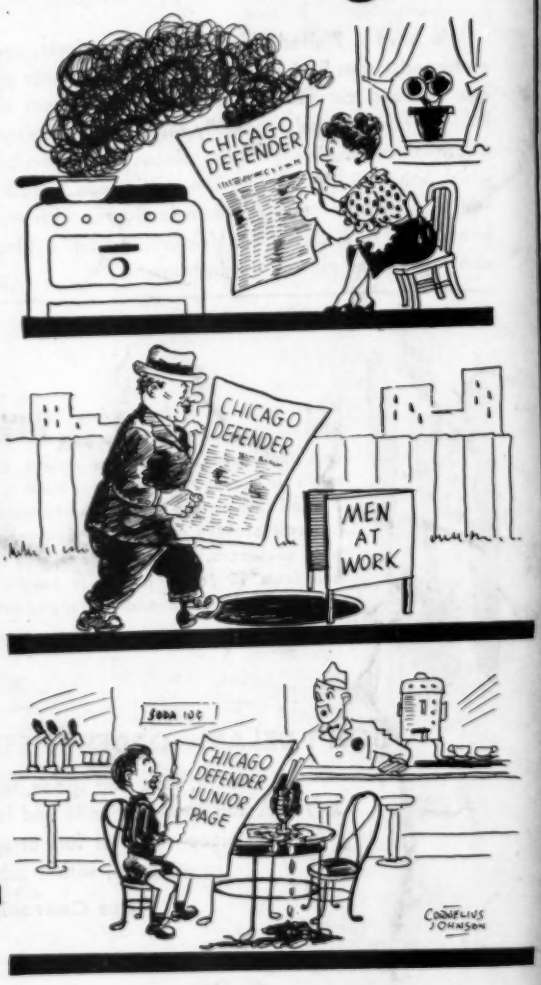

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